THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIII SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1863. NO. 10.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRICE---Three Dollars a Year, $2 00 for Six Month.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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Miscellaneous.

From the Charleston Courier.

Astounding Revelation---Repudiation.

It is with pain and mortification that we record the dishonoting fact, that the escutcheon of our young Confederacy, struggling through a war of unparalleled magnitude and ferocity, for admission into the family of nations, is already stained with breach of faith and partial repudiation.—In order to obtain the means and sinews of war, the Confederate Government issued a currency, by law, and on its face, fundable in eight per cent. stocks or bonds of the Confederate States, at the option of the holder, without limitation of time. In faith of this fundability these notes obtained a wide circulation. In flagrant breach of the public faith, the Secretary of the Treasury recommends, the Confederate Congress enacts, and the President of the Confederacy approves, a law, limiting the fundability of these notes, in Confederate eight per cents, to the 22d April last, and even limiting their fundability in Confederate seven per cents, to the 1st August next. This is a plain breach of plighted faith, a violation of the sacred obligation of the contract, and downright repudiation, to a limited extent.

Again, the Confederate Government issues another currency, fundable by law, and on its face, in stocks and bonds of the Confederate States, at a time, when there were none but Confederate eight per cent. stocks and bonds in existence. In faith of its fundability in such stocks and bonds, that currency also obtained a wide circulation, supplying largely the coffers of the Confederacy. But the Confederate Government, in violation of plighted faith, and unmindful of the obligation of the contract, refused to receive this currency for Confederate eight per cents. That they were bound to do so, in both honor and good faith, is plain and palpable. If the Government has a right to deny the fundability of this class of notes in eight per cents. it may reduce its fundability to any assignable per centage and whittle it down to the small end of nothing—a *reductio ad absurdum*.

This faithless freak of finance the Secretary of the Treasury attempted to justify on two grounds, viz:

1st. The financial necessity of the case.

2d. By analogy to the Statute of Limitations.

1. We utterly deny the necessity of the case. Our resources and the resources of the Confederate Government are ample and all sufficient to save us from the shame and dishonor of repudiation. In the Revolution of 1776, there was a partial repudiation of a greatly depreciated Continental currency, State and Federal, under circumstances of some excuse, but far from justification. *Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum*, should be the maxim and practical policy of States. Both good morals and economy demand the jealous preservation of the public faith.

We have said, however, that our revolutionary fathers had some shadow of excuse for their departure from good faith. It was found in their want of resources and in the absence of the power of taxation, in the General Government or Federal head of that day. They were almost destitute of agricultural wealth, and the Congress could not tax the citizen, but could only make requisitions on the States for money, and those requisitions were often "more honored in the breach than in the observance." The case and the circumstances are now entirely different. Our young Confederacy abounds in agricultural wealth and resources—cotton, tobacco, and rice furnish an ample basis for a sound currency and ample security for the redemption of any debt, however large, the Confederacy may contract, in order to win the glorious boon of independence.

The Confederate Congress, too, has full power to tax the citizen, unlimited in subjects and amount. Away, then, with the flimsy pretext of State or financial necessity—it is a figment of the fancy, and ought to be *shamed* from all weight, in the financial argument or issue.

2. The Statute of Limitations furnishes no analogy at all. That statute is no part of the *lex contractus*—it belongs quite to the *lex fori*. It denies the aid of Courts and the agency of law suits to enforce stale demands. Its purpose is to protect the honest debtor, who may have lost his receipt or acquittance, from paying the same debt a second time. It never was designed to protect one from paying a just debt, however stale or antiquated. When so applied it is a gross perversion and abuse of law. To plead the Statute of Limitations, in bar of a just debt, is, as we once heard a great jury lawyer say, to place a lie upon record. The Statute, therefore, neither dissolves nor disturbs the obligation of the contract, but leaves it binding in honor and good conscience, and even in law, to this extent, that a promise to pay a debt, barred by the Statute, is a good legal consideration, on which a recovery of the old debt may be had at law.

As the unwise policy we are condemning has assumed the shape of law, we might have remained silent on the subject, had we not learned that a still more flagrant violation of good faith is contemplated, in high and influential quarters—no less than a reduction of the interest on Confederate eight and seven per cents to six per cent. per annum! It is time then to speak in advance, and in no mincing terms, of the contemplated *fraud*. It would have neither excuse nor justification, as we have already shown, either in lack of resources, or in want of the taxing power. We heard one, lofty in intellect, pure in morals, and high in station, under a strange hallucination, recently justify such repudiation and disgraceful policy, on the ground that it would be necessary to prevent Confederate bankruptcy. The futility of such a notion we have demonstrated; and another distinguished citizen and statesman justly replied to and refuted it, by saying—"Two per cent. will never bankrupt a nation. If 8 per cent. or 7 per cent. will bankrupt the Confederacy, 6 per cent., or a reduction of one, or two per cent., will not stave off the catastrophe." A strong minded citizen, of practical good sense, also replied—"Sooner than repudiate and reduce 8's and 7's to 6's, let the Confederacy borrow at ten per cent., and thus fill her coffers and secure her independence—tax the citizen to the full extent necessary, promptly and fully, to pay the interest of the public debt—and, by thus sustaining her credit, to the end of the war, at its auspicious close, with independence won and faith untarnished, she would be able to borrow money, in Europe, at 3½ per cent., and wipe off with ease, her entire war indebtedness."

We are strongly of opinion too, that all repudiating laws of the Confederacy are unconstitutional. Although the Confederate Constitution contains no clause, forbidding Congress to violate the obligation of contracts, it does contain a clause, prohibiting the several and sovereign States from passing any such laws, and it may well be assumed that what a State, in her plenary sovereignty, cannot constitutionally do, the mere agency of the Confederate States, destitute of even a particle of sovereignty, is wholly incompetent to accomplish—the power of the agent must be subordinate to that of the sovereign principal. We may here add that one of our citizens has it in contemplation to test this question of constitutionality, on a *mandamus*, before Judge Magrath, requiring the Assistant Treasurer to deliver eight per cent. bonds, on a tender of eight per cent. fundables.

Be the constitutional question, however, as it may, it is clear to our mind that it should be the pride and glory of a young Confederacy, seeking admission into the family of nations, to enter into the august association with a bright escutcheon and untarnished faith.

To reduce 8 and 7 per cents. to 6 per cents., we may add, in conclusion, would prove an unequal as well as faithless oppression to those who have sustained the Confederacy in its hour of need; and would be downright spoliation and robbery. The number of those who have invested their funds in these securities is few, compared with the great mass of citizens, and to cut down the interest of their investments would be a most unequal tax, a grievous oppression, visited on those who deserve it least. The statesmen or politicians, who shall be unwise enough to sustain such a dishonest and dishonoring policy, alike false in morals, and false in economy, should be hurdled from the high places of the Confederacy and consigned to ignominious obscurity. It is false in morals, because nations are as much bound as individuals to keep faith with their debtors; and immorality in the Government tends to demoralize the people. It is false in economy, because if the Government breaks faith financially, it must necessarily lose credit in the market of the world, and the disastrous result would be the loss of millions in the sale of new bonds, in the dishonest, pitiful and abortive effort to save a few thousands, in the diminution of interest on old ones.

Leather or no Leather!

I HEREBY notify all persons whom it may concern, that I will not receive any hides to tan on shares, in any way, whatever, after the first of July next. I will not forget to thank all my old customers and all others that have patronised me.

One reason for refusing to tan on shares is for want of help; other reasons will be given in some other way. I will continue to buy hides as usual.

H. G. ANDERSON.

Forsyth County, June 19th, 1863. 6-3t-pd.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 29th, 1863.

To His Excellency Governor Vance:

Soon after the passage of the Act of Congress, providing for the funding and further issue of Treasury Notes, approved 23d March last, and the Act of the Legislature of Virginia, making only the Confederate States non-interest bearing notes of the denomination of or over five dollars, dated and issued on and after 1st April 1863, receivable in payment of taxes and other public dues to the State, I addressed to your Excellency a communication suggesting the propriety of convening the Council of State and submitting to them the question whether the General Assembly ought not to be called to consider what legislation on the part of this State, the aforesaid Acts had rendered necessary.

The Confederate Treasury Notes not bearing interest, issued prior to the passage of this Act, were made fundable at the pleasure of the holder, in the bonds of the Government, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. for the issues dated prior to December 1862, and 7 per cent for the subsequent issues.

The Acts under which these issues were made, made no limitation as to the time within which these notes were to be presented by the holder for funding.

The Act of the 23d March last, in effect classified these notes and others which the Act authorized to be issued; and put a limitation on the time of funding them as follows:

1. The holders of the issues dated prior to December 1st, 1862, were allowed to fund them in 8 per cent. bonds, at any time prior to April 23d, 1863; in 7 per cent. bonds, at any time after 22d April, 1863; to and including August 1st, 1863, and after August 1st, 1863, they were not to be fundable at all.

2. Notes dated after 1st December 1862, and before 6th April 1863, were to be fundable on or before 1st August 1863, in 7 per cent bonds; and afterwards in 4 per cent bonds.

3. The Act provided for a new issue of Treasury Notes, to be dated on and after 6th April 1863, the issues not to exceed fifty millions in any one month, which were to have the month of their issue printed in large characters, across the face of them, and were to be fundable for one year from the 1st day of the month printed across the face of them, in 6 per cent bonds.

The primary quality of these issues, making them fundable at the pleasure of the holder, without limitation of time, in bonds bearing a high rate of interest, had tended much to give them currency, but the vast amount of issues had already greatly depreciated their value, so that supplies could only be bought with them at extravagant prices, and these prices were likely to be greatly augmented as the redundancy of currency increased, whereby the issues would soon become so great that it would be impossible that the Government could pay them; and consequently public confidence in them would be lost. The evil was the redundancy of the currency and the high rate of interest, and consequently, if any remedy could be devised, it must necessarily be sought in a diminution of the currency and a reduction of the rate of interest.

The policy of Congress was to bring about this diminution:

1st. By inducing the holders to fund the currency promptly, by limiting the time within which the funding would be allowed at the rate of interest originally fixed, and by making the first class not fundable at all, and consequently uncurrent, if not funded by the 1st August, 1863, and the second class of less value, and consequently less current than the third class, thus operating on the holders to fund and diminish the currency, both by motives of interest and fear of loss.

2d. By absorbing a very large amount of the currency by a heavy money tax.

3d. By furnishing the army with much of its supplies by a tax in kind, and thus avoiding, in future, excessive issues of currency.

While your Excellency was considering the expediency of convening the Council of State, and the matter had become the subject of public discussion, many distinguished individuals maintained, on various grounds, that the occasion did not warrant the expense and inconvenience of convening the General Assembly, some insisting that the 2d section of the Ordinance (No. 35, February session of the Convention) conferred on the Public Treasurer the power of prohibiting the Sheriffs from receiving the Confederate currency, depreciated in value by the act of Congress, and passed subsequently to the Ordinance, and that he ought to exercise this power; others maintained that the act of Congress and of the Legislature of Virginia would not materially affect the currency of the old issues, and many urged that I could make an arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the old for the new issues.

I did not concur in any of these views, but with your approbation I addressed a letter to each of the Presidents of the Banks of this State, inviting them to meet me here on the 14th of May last to consider the question whether, after the 1st August next, they would receive as currency Confederate non-interest bearing notes, dated prior to April 6th, 1863. I also wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking him whether he would make the exchange proposed—whether, in his opinion, the currency of the old issues would be injuriously affected by the aforesaid legislation, and what amount of the issues, dated prior to December 1st, 1862, were funded prior to April 23d 1863. I also wrote to the Treasurers of the other States of the Confederacy, excepting Virginia, asking them whether the same difficulty existed in their States, and how they proposed to remedy it.

Most of the Bank Presidents met me on the day proposed. At that time I had not received the answer of the Secretary of the Treasury which afterwards came to hand and which I here to append.

After a full discussion of the subject the Bank Presidents decided unanimously that, at that time, it was inexpedient and premature for them to decide whether they would receive the old issues or not after the 1st of August next.

There was this difference, as to the condition of the public and County Treasurers and the banks. The banks could fund any of the old issues they might have on hand on the 1st of August while the State and County Revenues would not be paid in by the Sheriff till after the 1st of August; and besides, they have no authority to fund.

I have received no answer from any of the State Treasurers, excepting from the Treasurer of Georgia, whose answer accompanies this communication. From this newer it appears that the taxes in Georgia are collected in September, and that Gov. Brown, at that time was disposed to take no action in the matter.

The bank of Richmond, some time after the rising of the Legislature of that State, gave notice that they would not receive on deposit, after the 10th of June, Confederate non interest bearing notes, dated prior to December 1862, and of course, I suppose, they will not receive them in payment of debts due to them. The banks of Richmond have not gone so far as the Legislature of Virginia. Those banks reject only the first class of issues, while the Legislature rejects for dues to the State, both the first and second class of issues. The other banks of the Confederacy so far as I know, still receive all the issues; but whether they will continue to do so, I have been unable to ascertain.

The Secretary of the Treasury does not answer my inquiry as to what amount of the issues, dated prior to December 1st 1862, had been funded prior to April 23, 1863.

I have been unable to obtain, from official sources, any knowledge as to the amount of the issues of the first, or of the second class, but from the best information I have been able to get, I think the issues of the first class, somewhat exceeds $250,000,000, of which about $50,000,000 were funded on and before 22d April, 1863, leaving, of this class, about $200,000,000 in circulation; and I suppose that about $200,000,000 of the second class have been issued; and of this, I presume, no great amount has been funded. If the State and the banks continue to receive the old issues as currency, it is not probable that a larger amount than $50,000,000 will be funded between the 22d April and 1st of August; and presuming that the Confederate money tax will retire $125,000,000, the largest estimate I have heard, the new issues to the 1st August, will probably exceed the amount retired.

The object of the act of Congress, of the Legislature of Virginia and of the banks of Richmond, was to sustain and improve the Confederate currency, and such, I have no doubt, is the wish of every bank in the Confederacy, all of which, so far as I have heard, have, hitherto, unselfishly and patriotically sustained the Government. The difficulty is as to the most effectual way to do it. I regard so much of the plan as leaves afloat, after the 1st of August, several issues of currency of unequal value, as very badly adapted to effect the end desired.

When the holders of notes which have been paid to them by the State and Confederate officers and by the banks, as money, find one class of it rendered uncurrent by an act of the authority which issued it; when they find the compact, under which they received it, to wit: The privilege to demand in exchange for it the bonds of the Government bearing a stipulated rate of interest, changed by the Government without their assent, in my opinion, it will greatly damage the whole currency, instead of improving it. Distrust will arise, which will more than overbalance any benefit which will spring from a diminution of the currency, produced by legislation which forces the holder to fund, under the penalty of having his money rendered uncurrent.

In view of all these difficulties I am greatly at a loss to recommend what is best to be done.

I do not doubt that an act such as that of Virginia, and which, I think, conforms to the policy of Congress, would cause a vast amount to be funded, but it seems to me to savor of bad faith, and in my opinion would be oppressive to the tax payer and do more hurt than good.

While the act of Congress remains in force and the Metropolitan State and City continue their policy, I have no idea that any action of the Legislature and Banks of this State, can make the issues dated prior to December 1862 generally current; and if received into the county and State Treasuries, will be the source of infinite difficulties, if not entirely unavailable. If the Public Treasurer be required to receive the old issues, I know no equitable rule by which he can disburse them.

No better plan has occurred to me, than to suspend the collection of the county and State taxes to some definite time after the meeting of the next Congress, and the collection of the Confederate tax; and in the mean time to forbid all the revenue officers of the State and counties to receive the old issues; and to address a remonstrance to Congress asking for a repeal or modification of the law or a provision to exchange the new issues for the old, or such other provision as may protect our State and county Treasuries from loss. Time will thus be obtained to see whether the absorption by funding and the collection of the Confederate tax will not so reduce the currency as to make the legislation on the subject, unimportant.

If the General Assembly shall not approve this suggestion, which I make with great diffidence; and shall decide to receive one or both classes of the old issues in payment of the public dues, I hope they will prescribe some rule by which the Treasurer shall be governed in disbursing the different classes of Confederate money. Is each claimant to be entitled to demand any class of Confederate currency in the Treasury, which he may prefer; or is he to pay out the poorest, or the best, first?

If the General Assembly conclude to receive the issues of the second class, and to reject the first or to postpone the collection of the taxes what is the Treasurer to do with the issues of the first class now on hand and which he must hereafter receive from Sheriffs and others, who now hold such money for the State.

I further recommend whatever the General Assembly may do in the premises, that the Sheriffs be required on or before the 1st day of August, to pay into the Treasury the amount they may have collected; and that the Treasurer may be authorized to fund all the old issues in the Treasury on the 1st day of August, with power to sell or use said fund afterwards, as the exigencies of the Treasury may require.

In January last, I made a contract with J. T. Patterson & Co., of Columbia, S. C., for supplying blank bonds and Treasury notes, authorized by law to be issued. Owing to difficulties which they allege, they could not overcome, the blanks, until lately, have been tardily supplied; but they are now coming forward rapidly. Most of them have been received.

In the early part of the year I was compelled to sell State bonds and issue our Treasury notes, to meet the demands on the Treasury, I sold bonds to individuals to the amount of $110,500, at an average premium exceeding 5 per cent., and to the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, at par, to the amount of $971,500. On the 19th February last I received from the Confederate government $1,289,495 28, due the State for our advances in clothing our troops for the 1st and 2d quarter of 1862, and at other times since I have received from the Confederate government, for like advances for the 4th quarter of 1862, and the 1st quarter of 1863, $1,631 777 25. From these and other sources of less magnitude I have been able to meet promptly all demands on the Treasury, and I now have in the Treasury $918,570 in Confederate currency, and if the Confederate government shall re pay promptly the advances of the State for the clothing of our troops which I have no reason to doubt, I do not foresee any demands on the Treasury likely to require, within a few months, a further sale of State bonds, or the issue of any of our Treasury notes, except fractional parts of a dollar for change, and excepting the amount due to counties within the lines of the enemy under the act making an appropriation of one million of dollars for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers in the army.

The Treasury was not in condition to pay the whole of this appropriation at once, without an unnecessary increase of the State debt, and I determined to pay it in four equal instalments—one on demand, and one on the 1st May, August and November, believing it would in this way accomplish the object as well as if all paid at once.

Since the Treasury, by collections from the Confederate government and other sources, has been supplied with Confederate money sufficient to meet all demands on it, I have refused to pay out our Treasury notes, excepting fractional parts of a dollar, and to counties within the lines of the enemy, because the issue of our notes would have been equivalent to borrowing money when the Treasury was amply supplied. Many of the County commissioners have urgently pressed me to pay in our notes the quota due them for the support of the wives and families of soldiers in the army, but as the act specially provides that the counties within the lines of the enemy shall be paid in our notes, I have construed it that the others were to be paid as other claims.

The Commissioner for the county of Jones has presented to me an order, passed by the County Court of that county, which accompanies this communication. This order directs "that the funds received from the State Treasurer, at Raleigh, by Thomas J. Whitaker, Commissioner and Treasurer for the county of Jones for the relief of indigent soldiers' families in said county, be returned by said Commissioner to the Treasurer of the State, and request that the funds due said county of Jones be paid in the Treasury notes or current funds of the State as provided by the terms of the said act of the General Assembly. The funds, now in the hands of the Commissioner, received from the Treasury of the dates prior to April, 1863, being uncurrent and not to be received in the payment of taxes, as per circular from the Treasurer of the State."

The first instalment to the County of Jones, was paid 30th of March, and the second the 15th of May. These payments were made in Confederate currency, of what issues, I do not know, because I then understood as I do now, that that county was not within the lines of the enemy. I declined to comply with either of the requests made in this order, but promised to bring the matter to the attention of the General Assembly.

The circular referred to was issued at the suggestion of the Council of State, and was not intended and by no fair interpretation, as I believe, can be construed as claiming any power to forbid the sheriffs to receive the old issues. It was intended only as a recommendation to the sheriffs to abstain from receiving the old issues, as far as they could legally do so, until the pleasure of the General Assembly should be known.

I have made this general statement as to condition and management of the Treasury to enable the General Assembly to see that the ways and means provided for the supply of the Treasury are ample, and to enable them to apply the proper corrective, if they shall disapprove my course in any of the matters referred to.

If the General Assembly shall approve my suggestion as to postponing the collection of taxes, I think I shall be able to meet the demands on the Treasury for several months without making any increase of the State debt, by the sale of State bonds, or the issue of our Treasury Notes to any considerable amount.

Very respectfully,
JONATHAN WORTH, Pub. Treas.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.
Richmond, May 18th, 1863.

Jonathan Worth, Esq. Public Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C:

Dear Sir:—You have doubtless ere this received the reply which I gave your Representative in Congress, Mr. Thos. S. Ashe, to the same enquiry which is made in your letter of the 9th inst. I stated that your interpretation of the Law as to my authority to exchange Treasury Notes was quite correct. I have no power to exchange the notes now to be issued for those issued prior to the 2d December, 1862; or for any others.

In your letter of the 9th inst., you request also my opinion whether the old issue of Treasury Notes will become uncurrent after 1st August.

Under the existing Laws there are now three classes of current Treasury Notes.

1. Those issued prior to 1st December, 1862.

2. Those issued between 1st Dec., 1862, and 6th April, 1863.

3. Those issued since 6th April, 1863.

All the classes are receivable without discrimination at the Treasury for Confederate dues; and for the payment of each the faith and revenues of the Confederacy are solemnly pledged. There is therefore, no difference as to the ultimate payment of each class. The difference between them is in a collateral advantage.

The first class is fundable in 7 per cent bonds until 1st August, after which they are no longer fundable at all.

The second class are also fundable in 7 per cent bonds until 1st August after which they are fundable in 4 per cents.

The third class are fundable for one year from their issue, in 6 per cent. bonds; after which they are fundable in 4 per cents.

The currency of neither class is affected by the Legislation of Congress further than by making a difference in their relative value. The third class will be the most valuable after the 1st August; but the difference of two per cent. in favor of the bonds in which they can be invested will not be sufficient to throw the second class out of circulation—more especially as the third class will not be sufficiently abundant to supply the demands of the community.

It seems to me therefore that you may dismiss all concern except as to the first class. The loss to this class, of the advantage of funding, abates somewhat from their value, and may lead the banks to decline receiving them on deposit, as notes of less value than the general currency. But notwithstanding this their actual circulation in some form will continue for several reasons; first, because they are available to pay the heavy taxes due by every person to the Confederate Government; secondly, because the notes themselves have the same security for their payment as any other debt of the Confederate Government the difference between them and other notes being only relative; and thirdly, because of this difference, every holder will be disposed to part with and put in circulation that which he deems less valuable.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Sec'y of Treasury.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA,
Milledgeville, May 28th, 1863.

Hon. Jonathan Worth, Public Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir:—On receipt of yours of the 14th inst., I took the earliest occasion to submit to the consideration of the Governor, whose province it is, by our Code, to decide such questions as you have done me the favor to propose.

Governor Brown feels that, in a time like this, while the cardinal principles and integrity of the Constitution and Government are to be guarded with sleepless vigilance and obstinate will, questions merely pecuniary, having a tendency to damage the credit or depreciate the currency of the Confederate States, should not be entertained.

The collection of our revenue begins about the first of September, and unless some greater revulsion and depreciation than we now apprehend shall appear and the issue you speak of be utterly worthless; (to which event the Governor is determined no act of Georgia shall contribute;) our collectors will not be prohibited receiving at par any issue of the Confederacy intended for currency.

Our people are receiving in good faith for their produce and in payment of debts all Confederate notes with but little apprehension of loss, and, I earnestly believe, without other expectation than to share the fortunes, good or ill, of the Confederate States, at least until it shall come to pass (which God forbid) that the same aggressions on our Constitutional rights shall be attempted in the new, which we are so earnestly resisting in the old government.

With much respect, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. JONES,
Treasurer of Georgia.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Jones County.
COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER
Sessions, June Term 1863.

Ordered by the Court, That the funds received from the State Treasurer at Raleigh, by Thos. J. Whitaker, Commissioner and Treasurer for the County of Jones, for the relief of indigent soldier's families in said County, be returned by said Commissioner, to the Treasurer of the State, and, request that the funds due said County of Jones, be paid in the Treasury notes or current funds of the State as prescribed by the terms of said act of the General Assembly. The funds now in the hands of the Commissioner received from the Treasury, of the dates prior to April 1863, being uncurrent and not to be received in the payment of taxes, &c., as per circular from the Treasurer of the State.

Witness, Benj. Askew, Clerk of our said Court at Trenton the 4th Monday of June, A. D., 1863.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Trenton, this the 22d day of June, A. D., 1863. BENJ. ASKEW, Clerk C. C.

Assurance is glory in the bud; it is the suburbs of Paradise; it is the cluster of the land of promise; it is a spark of God; it is the joy and crown of a Christian; how great, therefore, is their impiety and folly who deny assurance, or who cry it down, under any name or notion whatsoever.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

We publish below the law just passed by our Legislature in relation to the collection of taxes, together with the letter of Mr. Treasurer Worth to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors on the subject:—

TREASURY OFFICE,
Raleigh, July 8, 1863.

To the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of N. C.:

The following is a copy of the act just passed by the General Assembly, intended to expedite the collection of the State and county Revenue, in order that the issues of Confederate currency, dated prior to April, 1863, may be funded.

I congratulate you on the adoption of a plan, which will relieve you and the tax-payers, and protect the State and County Treasurers from loss, growing out of the legislation of Congress, and sustain as far as the legislation of this State can do it, the currency of the Confederate government. To make this plan successful, your energetic co-operation is required in order that the taxes may reach the hands of the Treasurer and other fiscal agents, on or before the 28th inst. The State expects that you and the tax-payers will heartily co operate in carrying out the plan.

Where you may not be able to get here by the time indicated with the money, you are at liberty to carry the Confederate notes you may have received, dated prior to the 6th April, 1863, to any depository of the Confederate government, and fund these notes in the seven per cent. bonds of the Confederate government—and these bonds, or the certificates of the depository will be received at the Treasury as payments made on or before the 28th July, inst., though they may be delivered here at any time before the 1st day of October next.

It will be due to all of you who shall pay into the Treasury on or before the 28th July next the taxes due from your counties, that publication of the fact be made, and I shall cause it to be done.

J. F. E. Hardie, of Asheville, is appointed an agent of the Treasury, in compliance with the requirement of the 3d section of the act. The appointment of agents at other points, under said section, is left discretionary with me, and I appoint no other, believing the object can be better accomplished, by your funding the money and bringing here the bond or the certificate of the depository; because, under existing laws, the Treasurer is authorized to receive the taxes only upon the settlement and certificate of the Comptroller.

As I have not the power myself to receive the taxes, excepting on the certificate of the Comptroller, I deem it best to appoint an agent at Asheville only, which I do because the act, as to the appointment of an agent there, is imperative.

Very respectfully,
JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE PAYMENT OF TAXES AND TO AUTHORIZE THE PUBLIC TREASURER AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE STATE TO FUND CERTAIN ISSUES OF THE CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES IN THE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all sheriffs and tax collectors be required forthwith to proceed with collecting the taxes due to the State and all levied by the counties, and make payment of the public taxes as far as they may be collected into the office of the Public Treasurer on or before the 28th day of July instant, or into such office of deposit as the said Treasurer may direct—and all county taxes within the same time to the proper fiscal agent of the county to receive the same as far as the said county taxes may be collected; and in all such collections the said officers, may receive, and whenever tendered, they shall receive the treasury notes of the Confederate States of America without regard to the date of the issue of said notes.

SEC. 2. After the 28th day of July instant, the said collecting officers shall proceed further to collect the taxes due and yet unpaid to the State and their respective counties, still receiving whenever tendered all the treasury notes of the Confederate States of America, as declared in section 1st of this act; upon all sums paid as aforesaid on or before the 28th day of July, the collecting officers shall receive an additional commission of one per cent.

SEC. 3. Whenever the taxes aforesaid shall be paid into the office of the public Treasurer, on or before the 28th day of July instant, or into any office of deposit, where he may require the same to be paid, the Treasurer is directed to fund the moneys so received, if paid in fundable notes, and also all other fundable moneys in Treasury, not necessary or available for the current public expenses, in the seven per cent. bonds of the Confederate government, where such moneys are of an issue previous to the 6th of April, 1863. He shall appoint agents at Asheville and elsewhere, in his discretion, to receive and receipt for the taxes so paid, on or before the 28th of July, and to fund the same; and he shall make compensation to the agents whom he may thus select.

SEC. 4. All Confederate Treasury notes paid into the office of the Treasurer after the 28th of July, shall be held to be of equal value, and in making payment from his office, the Treasurer may apply the said notes at his pleasure, without discrimination between the issues of different dates.

SEC. 5. All fiscal agents of counties holding county funds and every Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, may, in their discretion, fund such Treasury notes in the seven per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, and sell the bonds or scrip at par or for a premium.

SEC. 6. The Public Treasurer, fiscal agents and every chairman of the board of Superintendents of Common schools shall be allowed to pay out to parties willing to receive them, or to sell at par or for a premium, all the bonds which they may receive in lieu of notes founded under the provisions of this act from time to time at their discretion, and apply the proceeds in payments from their several offices.

SEC. 7. The clerks of the several county courts in this State shall, for the present year, make to the Comptroller's office on or before the 27th day of July instant, the return required to be made in section 37 of the act of the last session of the General Assembly entitled "Revenue"

SEC. 8. The Treasurer shall have printed, as early as practicable, two hundred copies of this act, and transmit one to each sheriff and one to each court clerk in the State.

SEC. 9. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of July, A. D., 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, Jno. P. H. Russ, Secretary of State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of July, 1863.

P. H. RUSS,
Sec. of State.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1863.

OUR TERMS.—Three dollars a year; two dollars for six months,—in advance.

☞ Our subscribers on the main Salem and Jefferson mail route, and on the cross routes, are complaining at the delay of their papers last week. We mailed our papers at the usual time, Thursday evening; but under the new contract, commenced July 1st, this line has been cut down from tri-weekly to semi-weekly, and leaves here on Monday instead of Friday morning.

We have no doubt that, if the P. O. Department were petitioned to change this schedule to suit the conveniencef that section, it would be done. Every postmaster on the route would doubtless sign a petition to restore the mail facilities, which the community West of us previously enjoyed but are now deprived of. The mail matter for the West arriving here on Thursday evening now lies over till Monday morning.

The Legislature.

Aside from establishing the currency, to be received in payment of Taxes, and passing an act to expedite the collection of the same little or nothing, has been done by the Legislature.

The joint committee of the two Houses, composed of Messrs. Young, Pitchford and Outlaw, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Sherwood, Grissom, McKay, Russell and Allison, on the part of the House, being unable to agree, two bills were reported to the House, one by Mr. Sherwood, of Guilford, and the other by Jno. McKay, of Harnett. At the time of writing, neither bill has been passed.

Mr. Sherwood's bill seems to meet with most favor, although we would not be much surprised if the Legislature adjourned without definite action in the premises. When the militia bill passes we will lay it before our readers at the earliest moment.

We had almost forgotten a very important item, that the General Assembly did, on Saturday last, pass a bill to increase their own pay to $6 per day, Speakers to have $7.

The Raleigh Progress of the 7th says:

Both Houses consumed part of the time yesterday in secret session. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the correspondence between the Governor and the Secretary of War, in relation to *habeas corpus*, was ordered to be printed, consumed much of the time of the House, and the vote being finally taken, the House reconsidered and refused to print. The House then took up the Military Bill, and a proposition to substitute Mr. McKay's bill for Mr. Sherwood's being voted down, after various amendments, Mr. Sherwood's bill was passed its second reading.

Since the above was put in type, we received the Raleigh Progress containing an act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for home defence, introduced by Mr. Graham, which was substituted for Mr. Sherwood's bill which had passed its second reading in the House. The bill in full will be found elsewhere.

RAIN! RAIN!! RAIN!!!—It has rained here up to Thursday, every day this week, and we fear the wheat, mostly still in shocks in the fields, will be seriously injured, if we are not soon blessed with fair weather.

☞ A copy of the act just passed by the Legislature, to expedite the collection of Taxes, &c., will be found in this paper.

☞ Persons desirous of paying their County and State Taxes in old Confederate issues, at an early day, may attend at Chaffin's Hotel, Salem, on the 11th, and at Kernersville on the 13th instant, where the Sheriff will receive them. See advertisement.

THE WAR TAX.—Wm. Flynt, Collector of the Confederate Tax, for Forsyth and Stokes Counties, will attend at the Court-house in Winston on the 15th instant, and at the Court-house in Danbury on the 17th instant, for the purpose of registering such occupations, persons, and employments, as are taxed in the 5th section of the Confederate Tax act.

Also for the purpose of collecting such tax as may then be due.

☞ Persons having bound volumes of either Harper's, Gleeson's or Ballou's pictorials, belonging to this office, will please return them.

THE NEWS.—The news this week is interesting and of a highly exciting nature.

One of the bloodiest battles of the war has been fought in Pennsylvania, and another victory has been achieved by Southern arms. It is stated that Gen. Lee's army took 40,000 (!) prisoners, although the loss was heavy on both sides. It is said the Yankee army was routed, leaving General Lee master of the field.

From the West the accounts are very gloomy, it being reported that Vicksburg has fallen.

A Yankee cavalry raid took possession of Kenansville and Warsaw, in this State, on the 5th, an account of which will be found in another column.

Later telegraphic reports in the Raleigh Progress, under date of Goldsboro, July 7th, state that "the Yankee raiders have gone back safe. A large force of Yanks, estimated at 5,000, came out as far as Trenton to succor or cover the retreat.—Gen. Martin sent a force to intercept them at the Free bridge. They drove in the Yankee pickets, but finding the raiders coming up in the rear, fell back. An animated artillery skirmish ensued. Our men behaved gallantly. No casualties are reported. Free bridge is over Trent river, ten miles South of Trenton, and 12 S. E. of Kinston.

The Raleigh Progress of the 8th says:

Gen. Martin telegraphed Gov. Vance, that the enemy were advancing up the Roanoke with 600 infantry, 300 cavalry, 6 pieces of artillery, and 3 gunboats.

DROWNED.—On Wednesday, Mr. Noah Beeson, a young man employed as miller at the Salem Mill, met with a watery grave.

It appears the rains having swollen the stream of water very much, Mr. Beeson, whilst bathing, ventured in beyond his depth, and by some means became helpless so that he could not extricate himself from his perilous condition, and drowned. His body was recovered as soon as possible, but life was extinct.

The enrollment of conscripts in the 71st Regt. came off on Monday and Tuesday, and of the 121st Regt. on yesterday and to-day. We have not ascertained the number of conscripts, enrolled, but presume the number is small.

Maj. J. H. Anderson, the Enrolling Officer, conducts the enrollment, in his usual gentlemanly manner. Dr. Capehart, the Surgeon, and his assistant, Dr. Wheeler, gave all the afflicted, who came before them, an impartial hearing.

☞ We have received a copy of the address delivered at the General Military Hospital, Wilson, N. C., on the day appointed for fasting, humiliation and prayer, by Drury Lacy, D. D., chaplain of the post.

It is from the press of Messrs. Hale and Sons, Fayetteville, well printed, with good ink on fine paper, equal to former times.

☞ The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of J. C. Bryan, is too lengthy for our columns. The Standard has the following notice of it, which explains the matter in a few words. The decision of the Irvin case, Judge Pearson, of which this is an affirmation, appeared in the Press, a short time since:

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of this State has decided, in the case of J. C. Bryan, of Jones, that a person who put in a substitute over 35 years of age under the first conscript law, *is himself exempt*. This is an affirmation of the opinion delivered by Chief Justice Pearson in the Irvin case. All such persons are, therefore, exempt, and should be released from duty. The Confederate government struggled hard in these cases through its counsel; but the decision of the Court being against it, of course it will submit. It might as well do so gracefully and at once.

☞ Having published "Vindicator's" article, in relation to Levin Hine, of the firm of Hine & Co., &c., we might be considered partial if we declined to publish Mr. Hine's defence. Here it is, with the comments of the Standard.

"A CARD.

SALEM, N. C., June 20th, 1863,

MR. HOLDEN:—I have just been shown a communication in your paper of the 16th inst., dated Salem, June 11th, 1863, and signed *Vindicator*, in which a low, personal attack is made on me. In reply, I pronounce the author a liar, a scoundrel and coward, and if he will but give his name to the public, I am satisfied that according to his own rule, I will be able to prove him a tory and traitor.

LEVENE J. HINE.

Mr. Hine uses coarse language, but he is entitled to a hearing. If it be true that he charged the poor crippled soldier $2.75 for some leather to make straps for a wooden stump for his mutilated limb, then he deserves all, and more than was said of him by our correspondent."

We have no authority to copy the article which appeared in the *Sentinel* of last week, signed "W. Aid to Vindicator."

GREAT FRESHET.—We learn that the rains this week, have done great damage on Dan River and Town Fork, in Stokes County. These streams having overflown their banks, caused immense destruction to the wheat, corn, oats and tobacco crops. Mr. Bolejack's mill, near Germanton, has been washed away.

There was also a destructive flood in the Yadkin River.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

All eyes are now turned to the invasion of our soil by Pennsylvania, and [illegible] sketch of Harrisburg and the surrounding country may be interesting. Harrisburg, the capital of the State, is situated on the North bank of the Susquehannah river, about 125 miles from the head of Chesapeake Bay. Opposite on the South side is Bridgeport. From thence a railway runs South via Hanover Junction, Pa., to Baltimore; from Hanover Junction a branch extends westward to Gettysburg, distant by railway from Bridgeport about 100 miles. Another road runs from Bridgeport in a south-westerly direction, making a broad curve and passing through Carlisle and Chambersburg, Pa., to Hagerstown, Md. This latter road is in our possession up to Carlisle, 20 miles from Harrisburg—Chambersburg is 70 miles and Hagerstown about 100 miles from Harrisburg. Gettysburg is also reported in our possession; it is distant by turnpike about 60 miles from Harrisburg. This is a rich valley, fertile in grain, and well stocked with fine horses and cattle. Our forces have gleaned immense supplies from its hills and dales, and for a week previous to crossing the Potomac, our army was fed exclusively on United States provisions—fresh beef from Pennsylvania, and bread and other stores left by Milroy's commissary.

Our forces occupy a number of thriving towns in Pennsylvania, from which we are daily sending back vast quantities of shoes and clothing.

Frederick City, Md., and Harper's Ferry are in the possession of the Yankees.

Last Wednesday our forces crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and adjacent fords, and Hooker crossed below at Leesburg. He has not been since heard from definitely. Our cavalry have several times come upon large masses of Pennsylvania militia, mounted upon conestogas, who, upon all occasions, take to their heels before our men can get a shot at them.

A gentleman, says the Examiner, who arrived here from the neighborhood of Aldie, states that on last Thursday General Stuart attacked the enemy's cavalry at that place and drove them towards Centreville.

There is a report, which comes by the Orange and Alexandria railroad, that our cavalry on Friday approached within nine miles of Alexandria without meeting any enemy.

Before crossing the Potomac, an order was issued by General Lee that no private property should be touched. Citizens of Maryland were informed that such supplies as the army needed would be procured in the country, and paid for in Confederate money, at the prices prevailing before the entrance of our troops into the State. If they failed to bring in such supplies they would be seized, under authority; and any article necessary for the support of the army, if concealed, would be confiscated, if discovered. Those who declined receiving the Confederate money would be given receipts for all produce furnished. Under this order the army was being bountifully supplied at very moderate prices. Flour was bringing $5 per barrel, bacon 8 and 10 cents per pound, and other articles in proportion. In the Valley of Virginia no flour was being purchased for the army, all supplies being secured north of the Potomac.

Gen. Millroy has been superceded by Col. Pierce.

The canals and aqueducts, railroad tunnels and bridges have been destroyed by our troops in their march.

THE PENINSULA.

The Yankees on the 29th were at Tunstall's Station in considerable force, mostly cavalry. Their infantry was no doubt advancing in the rear, ready to support them. Their force is variously estimated at from 10 to 25,000 men. Opinions are much divided as to the object of this expedition. Some suppose the design is actually to attack the city; but to us, that seems preposterous. Others think with more appearance of probability, that it is intended merely to keep up an excitement and draw off men from Lee's army. It appears to us that we have force sufficient not only to defeat, but to capture the whole of their army, should it venture near enough.

RICHMOND, June 30.—A report was brought last night that Speers, with his 1,200 cavalry, left the White House yesterday morning, on another raid, taking a route through King William county.

Gold has declined here one dollar from the highest rate, in consequence of the increased amount offered for sale.

Vice-President Stephens is here. The ladies' gunboat, Virginia, was successfully launched at the navy yard, opposite Rocket's, yesterday afternoon. The flag-of-true boat expected at City Point, on Thursday, has not yet been heard from.

EAST.—The particulars of the capture of the U. S. iron clad Atlanta, state that she was disabled by four shots from two Yankee monitors and having grounded was forced to surrender. Nothing additional from the coast.

WEST JACKSON, June 29.—Gen. Parson's battery, at Cypress Creek, twenty miles below Napoleon, fired on five transports loaded with troops on Tuesday, crippling them badly. The troops landed and attempted to storm the battery, but were driven back with a loss of three hundred.

Napoleon is about 150 or 175 miles above Vicksburg, at the mouth of the Arkansas river.

Official dispatches from Gen. Dick Taylor, at Alexandria, 26th, says he stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet, with unloaded guns, the enemy's position at Berwick's Bay, capturing over one thousand prisoners, ten heavy guns and a large amount of stores. Our loss, killed and wounded, not known. Same dispatches says the enemy's position at Thebbeaux was also carried, but by whom it does not state, but by Brig. Gen. Walker, it is supposed. This gives us command of the Mississippi river above New Orleans, and enables us to cut off Banks' supplies.

The Brookhaven prisoners arrived to-day. They had orders to strike through the country, destroying railroads, and embark at Pensacola for New Orleans.

OSYKA, June 27.—Copious rains here. A courier from Logan reports nothing new from Port Hudson. Gen. Loman, from New Orleans, says it is reported that the Federals lost 5,000 in the fight at Port Hudson on last Friday. A private letter from New Orleans reports yellow fever there.

Osyka, Miss., is on the State boundary line, where Mississippi and Louisiana join and where the railroad from Memphis and Jackson to New Orleans, crosses.

LATER FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—Rumors which lack official confirmation are abundant. Our army is reported to have possession of Harrisburg and York, Pa. York is on the Harrisburg and Baltimore Railroad, about 25 miles from the former and 60 from the latter place. It is North of Hanover Junction, Pa., about 12 miles. Over 10,000 men are fortifying Harrisburg, Pa. This place is the [illegible] of the State, at the confluence of the Susquehanna and Allegheny rivers, and the head of Ohio. It is on the line of the railroad from DuQuesne. Intrenchments have been thrown up Union, 40 miles distant, and the citizens have since been busily entrenching.

It is rumored that Hooker has been superseded by Grant. He has drawn to all the troops that could be spared from the defence of Alexandria and Washington, and is now slowly pursuing Gen Lee. The people of Pennsylvania are driving their flocks and herds before the advance of our army, and appear to make no resistance at all. Our troops are prohibited the use of liquors, under heavy penalties, and the sale of it by Pennsylvanians, will confiscate their property.

The Yankees on the Peninsula are more quiet.—Our bush whackers are at work, and the Yankees are in continual dread of them. It is feared they may strike across the country to Aquia Creek, carrying fire and sword.

RICHMOND, July 1.—The flag of truce boat arrived at City Point yesterday with 800 returned prisoners of war. There were 10 political prisoners and 5 ladies. A deserter reports the Yankee force at the White House 10,000, and says they are awaiting reinforcements before attempting an onward movement on Richmond.

Brokers are buying silver to-day at $4 50 premium, and gold $6. A month ago the buying rate of silver was $6 50 and gold $7.

Notice is given by Adjutant General Cooper, in a general order, that no more Quartermaster's supplies will be received under the appeal made by the President on the plan of the Secretary of War annexed thereto. Hereafter supplies will be obtained by purchase and impressment.

Several hundred prisoners, mostly cavalry, from Northern Virginia, arrived by Central train, this evening.

Norfolk and Portsmouth are but slightly garrisoned.

LATER STILL.—Baltimore papers 28th June, received in Richmond, state that the rebels have appeared at Duncannon on the river 15 miles north of Harrisburg. Refugees to Baltimore say the rebels are laying waste the broad fields of grain in Cumberland Valley, and that that is the main object of the army. Hooker's army is in motion to the north of Baltimore. Heavy rains have impeded his progress.

Foster's troops at Newbern have been sent to Fortress Monroe to participate in the "On to Richmond."

Gen. Franklin is ordered to report to Banks in La. Commodore Foote is dead.

LATER NEWS—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

We have stirring news from Pennsylvania. On Saturday the 27th June, General Lee, in company with Gens. Longstreet and A. P. Hill, with their staffs and escort, left Chambersburg, Pa., taking the Baltimore pike in the direction of Gettysburg. It is stated that 37,000 Confederate troops, with 100 pieces of artillery, had passed through Chambersburg up to the 27th, inclusive. Meanwhile Gen. Early, of Ewell's division had advanced east from Gettysburg to York, with some 10,000 men. He had made large levies of supplies on the people of York. Portions of the Confederate forces were at Carlisle, some ten or twelve miles from Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, and Confederate cavalry had swept fifteen miles north of the latter place through Duncannon, on the Susquehannah.

Gettysburg is about ten miles north of the Maryland line, and some 35 or 40 miles south of Harrisburg.

The Baltimore American of Thursday last states that on Wednesday the first and eleventh corps of the army of the Potomac entered Gettysburg, the Confederate cavalry falling back. A general battle soon after took place between the troops of Longstreet and Hill and the main body of the Yankee army. The American—a Lincoln paper—says that several unsuccessful charges were made by the Confederates, and that at three o'clock on Wednesday they massed all their forces and endeavored to turn the right wing of the federal army. A terrible struggle ensued, and the effort to flank the federals failed. The field between the contending armies was strewn with dead and wounded. The American in one breath claims that the advantages in the fight were on the side of the federals, but admits in the next, that officers who had arrived at Baltimore in charge of prisoners stated that the result was rather unfavorable to the federal arms, the Confederates holding the field at the close of the action, and the federals falling back.

Four federal Generals were killed, and Gen. G. G. Meade, the new commander of the army in place of Hooker, is said to have been severely wounded.

On Thursday there was heavy skirmishing, but no general engagement. The Confederates were massing all their forces in the vicinity of Gettysburg.

The greatest excitement, and no small degree of consternation prevails in Pennsylvania. Philadelphia and Harrisburg are especially active. As an evidence of the alarm, the splendid bridge over the Susquehannah, at Columbia, York Co., valued at $157,000 was burned to keep the Confederates out of the town.

The Confederate cavalry and mounted infantry have pervaded a wide extent of country in Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Pennsylvania. They had swept around Washington City, some of them showing themselves as near that place as Silver Springs, the residence of F. P. Blair. Private property is scrupulously respected by Gen. Lee.

FROM VICKSBURG.

The latest dates from Vicksburg are to the 22d of June. The cannonading on the 20th from the Federal army and gunboats was terrific. The movements of General Johnston were wrapped in mystery. This is the Confederate account. The Federal account is as follows:

CINCINNATI, June 25.—We receive from a gentleman, direct from our army besieging Vicksburg, most cheering advices.

Our army is sufficient to take the place.

No fears are entertained as to Johnston's ability to make an attack on Grant's rear that would disturb the operation of the siege.

Grant's position as against Johnston is [illegible] as that of Pemberton against Grant.

Indications multiply that the rebel army at Vicksburg must shortly surrender. The [illegible] on the city is very heavy, and is believed to be destructive.

The rebel reply to our fire is not heavy, and ineffective.

The health of our army has been excellent, but latterly heat and exposure has begun to tell upon our troops, though there are few cases of serious illness.

Gen. Johnston is believed to be mainly employed in preparations to defend the interior of Mississippi, after the fall of Vicksburg. The rebel spirit of resistance in the Southwest is burning itself out in [illegible] but inconclusive warfare along the river.

Reinforcements under Gens. Herron, Parke, Washburne, Smith and others, had reached Vicksburg and were taking their positions. The rebels were believed to have constructed an interior line of defences and are preparing to abandon their outer works.

Gen. McClernand is superceded by Gen. Ord, and is ordered to Illinois, and thence to report to the War Department. Tardiness in obeying orders, disobedience and assuming credit for the conduct of the campaign in Mississippi to the disparagement of other officers, are the reasons assigned for his supercedure.

FROM THE WEST.

NATCHEZ, July 2.—The Louisville Democrat says last official news is that Gen'l Taylor, Moreton and Green, surprised the Federal fortifications at Brashear City, on the 27th June and captured 1800 prisoners, 33 commissioned officers, 3,000,000 commissary, 1,500,000 quartermaster's, 250,000 ordnance, and 100,000 dollars worth of medical stores. Also 23 garrison and regimental flags, 10,000 tents, 2,000 horses and mules, 7,000 negroes, 7,000 stand small arms, 18 siege guns and a position as important as Port Hudson or Vicksburg. Other important movements of Gen. Taylor progressing. Private letters from the Conner Battery state that Gen. Walker, 12,000 strong, left Delhi and took Providence, garrisoned by Federals and negroes, and hung two officers commanding negroes. Nothing from Port Hudson.

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

Dates from Atlanta to July 4th state that Gen. Bragg's headquarters are at Bridgeport. Tullahoma has, therefore, been abandoned. The Tennessee river, it is stated, will in future be the line of defence. It is supposed the Huntsville and Mobile and Charleston Railroads have been abandoned to the enemy.

This is bad news. This movement of Gen. Bragg gives up the whole of Tennessee to the enemy. The Chattanooga Rebel of the 2d says General Rosecrans was within two and a half miles of Tullahoma with 50 to 75,000 men, and that our troops were ready and confident. Now we hear that the place has been abandoned, and that the Tennessee river will be the line of defence. If Gen. Bragg could not meet the enemy in his fortifications at Tullahoma, he will hardly be able to do it in the open field, with his army depressed in spirit by retreat.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Yankees, it is stated, attacked the guard at Southanna bridge on the 4th, and were repulsed. They have, however, destroyed the Railroad buildings at Ashland.

Nothing further from the expected advance on Richmond. The papers of that place do not seem to apprehend any serious danger.

Raleigh Standard.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

YANKEE RAID ON WARSAW.—We learn that a column of Yankee cavalry and mounted infantry entered Kenansville on Saturday night last, having been sent out from Newbern by way of Trenton through Jones County into Duplin. They proceeded to Warsaw, on the Wilmington Road, some ten miles from Kenansville, thirty-five miles south of Goldsboro', and some sixty-five miles from this City. We learn they cut the telegraph wires and tore up several miles of the Railroad. The estimate of their numbers, by Gen. Whitehead, of Duplin, in a dispatch to Gov. Vance, is about 2,000, with six pieces of artillery. We learn they seized horses and other property, and destroyed Kreelick's armory at Kenansville. If we had any troops in that quarter, we presume their pickets were surprised and captured.

Some little excitement was caused by these reports in this City on Sunday, and steps were taken to give the enemy a warm reception, if they should sweep round in this direction. The 69th militia, Col. Stephenson, was called out, regular troops telegraphed for at Weldon, and Col. Mallett's regiment of well drilled conscripts were directed to hold themselves in readiness.

On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a large meeting of our citizens was held, Mayor Harrison in the chair. Gov. Vance addressed the meeting in eloquent strains, advising the people to volunteer in defence of their homes; and Gov. Bragg followed, urging a general enrolment. A committee was appointed to superintend the enrolment, which is rapidly and enthusiastically going forward.

The enemy, it is said, declared it to be their purpose when at Kenansville to proceed to Fayetteville or Raleigh.

We shall give the latest news from this raid up to the time of going to press.

LATER.—News from Warsaw up to ten o'clock Sunday night, says the Yankees entered Kenansville, capturing Lane's cavalry company, only five escaping. Took a number of guerrs.—*Standard.*

YANKEES TO BE SHOT IN RICHMOND.—Richmond, July 7.—A drawing took place yesterday at the Libby prison for two Federal Captains to be executed in retaliation for the shooting of two Confederate officers in Kentucky by Burnside. Two names drawn, Henry M. Sawyer, First N. Jersey cavalry and John Fyan 51st Indiana. No day fixed for the execution.

Community disposed to await official confirmation before fully crediting Martinsburg telegraph.

LATEST NEWS.

From the Daily Progress

Great Victory in Pennsylvania--40,000 Prisoners Taken--Loss Heavy on both Sides--Yankee Army Routed--Gen. Lee master of the Field, &c.

MARTINSBURG, Va., July 5.—At six p. m. Saturday Gen. Lee had changed his front and occupied the ground of the enemy, whom he had driven, from the first and second lines.—The whole army are in splendid spirits and masters of the situation. Gens. Pender and Pickett's were wounded; Colonel Avery, N. C., killed; Bennett and Hasky wounded.

SIXTH, A. M.—Reports concur, that the enemy were defeated yesterday and driven back three miles, and a vast number of prisoners reported taken by Lee. The prisoners refused to be paroled, and are, on their way to Richmond. This has been the bloodiest battle of the war.—Our loss very great and enemy's immense.

LATEST—July 6.—Saturday night our centre fell back, drawing the enemy from their works. Ewell and Longstreet flanked the enemy and gained the heights, when a general fight ensued, resulting in the rout of the Yankees. Lee captured forty thousand prisoners. According to all accounts the fight at Williamsport was between Imboden's cavalry and several regiments of infantry, and a division of Yankee cavalry under Pleasants.

RICHMOND, July 7.—Another telegram dated Martinsburg 6th, says the latest, which seems reliable, is that the fight of Sunday was the bloodiest of the war. Hill fell back in the centre causing the enemy to believe he was retiring, when the enemy advanced. Then Ewell and Longstreet advanced on the right and left wings, surrounding the enemy when we took the heights for which we had been contending and captured forty thousand prisoners. They refused parole, and Pickett's division is now guarding the prisoners to Martinsburg.

RICHMOND, July 7.—A telegram, dated Martinsburg, 5th, says in the fight of Sunday Lee has captured 40,000 prisoners.

REPORTED FALL OF VICKSBURG.

BOLLING'S STATION, via Jackson, July 5—Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, Yankee cavalry crossed the Big Black, at Birdsong's Ferry, and advanced into the interior, but were promptly met by Whitfield's Brigade and driven back to or across the river. A courier just in from Edward's Depot, says Osterhouse's entire command crossed near that place last night.

JACKSON, July 6.—The mail carrier has just arrived and states positively that Vicksburg had fallen. This same news has been received this morning from different sources, but not by any one here officially.

FROM THE NORTH AND VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, July 7.—The Baltimore *Sun* of the first says Stuart captured 1,000 mules and 400 prisoners in Montgomery county. At Westminster he captured a detachment of cavalry. The wildest alarm prevails. Baltimore street is barricaded. Secessionists are threatening the city. Papers filled with extracts this morning from N. Y. papers of the third and fourth. Last dispatches report fighting on Friday.

Washington telegrams of the third say the latest intelligence here, is up to 11 o'clock to-day. Purport not given. Dix's troops are believed to be evacuating Virginia, *en route* to Maryland.—Railroad and telegraph communication with the Valley of Virginia resumed.

THE ARMY IN THE VALLEY.

The following order was issued by Lieut. Gen. Ewell on the 15th instant:

1. Major General Early, while in the vicinity, will assume command of the Department of Winchester, comprising all the Valley south as far as Woodstock, and north, as far as the lines of the army.

11. All captured property will be turned over to the proper Departments, except such supplies as may be needed for present consumption, which will at once be issued to the command.

The Provost Marshal will use the most stringent measures to prevent individual appropriations of what belongs to all.

Clothing will be issued under the rules that govern the Quartermaster's Department, on requisitions approved by the Lieut. General Commanding. All the Divisions will be furnished in proportion.

When horses or supplies are absolutely necessary for individual wants the applications must be approved at these Headquarters, or by Major Gen. Early, Commanding Department of Winchester.

The garrison flag captured by Maj. Gen. Early's Division will be sent to Richmond by a detail to be made by Maj. Gen. Early.

The Lieut. General Commanding desires in every manner to ameliorate the condition of the men in the ranks, who have the work to do, and who do it so nobly. He is fully sensible of the oppression and outrages of the enemy on our people. He appeals to the intelligence and patriotism that mark this Army, to assist him in repressing every act of individual plunder on the part of those that may think such only just retaliation. But this plundering must be suppressed, or our discipline is gone—the prestige of victory which has hitherto marked our cause, will become, like our enemies, a band of robbers without spirit to win victories.

WANTED.

A LADY wishes to purchase an infant's waggon or carriage, for which a good price will be paid. Any one wishing to dispose of such wagon or carriage will please apply at this office.
Salem July 10, 1863.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE.

THE proprietor is happy to announce that he has succeeded in making arrangements to have the paper

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The illustrations will be commenced early in July; and will embrace portraits of distinguished Generals, Civilians, Sketches of Southern Scenery, and sketches illustrating Stories.

The first of the second half of volume four will be issued July the 4th, and will contain the first chapter of an original and very romantic story of Southern Life, with illustrations, entitled

"MYRA BRUCE,"
OR
TRUE LOVE RUNNING ROUGHLY,

with the usual variety of Essays, Poetry, &c.

The additional expense incurred to illustrate, with the increased price of paper and labor, necessitate a further advance in the rates of subscription. The terms after July 1st will be—

For one year	$7 00
For six months,	4 00
Single copies,	20

News Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
Address JAMES GARDNER,
Augusta Georgia.

NEW MILITIA ACT.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, &c., That the exemptions from service in the militia of the State shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent, and no farther, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrollment of men for the public defense, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the Conscription and Exemption Acts.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled, as a guard for home defence, all white male persons, not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States between the ages of 18 and 50 years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrollment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of law and equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress, the civil and military officers of the Confederate Government within the State, ministers of the Gospel of the several religious denominations of the State, charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff and clerks of the several courts of record, the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper objects for exemption.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said guard for home defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question, may determine.

SEC. 4 Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions, according to his discretion; and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act, by paying the sum of one hundred dollars, according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: Provided, That where any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property, the amount of five hundred dollars, under the acts of Congress, called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the said guards, for home defence, may be called out for service by the Governor in defence of the State against invasion, or to suppress insurrection, either by regiments, battalions or companies *en masse*, or by drafts, in volunteers from the same, as he in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command, though the officers appointed, as herein provided, shall serve only within the limits of this State, and on tours of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one time. They, or so many of them as may be, at any one time, called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry, as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery, may be mounted if he shall so determine. The men furnishing their own horses and accoutrements and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he may prescribe.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service, and shall prescribe rules for their return, and to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws, coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

SEC. 9 Be it further enacted, That the commissions of officers of the militia, called into service by this act, are suspended, only, during the period of such service.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

The chaplains of Polk's Corps have formed an association, similar to the one in our army of Northern Virginia, and appeal for chaplains, for missionary labor from the ministers of various denominations—and for tracts, papers, and testaments.

Gen. Bragg and a number of his officers and men have been recently confirmed by Bishop Elliott.

A missionary visiting the army near Shelbyville, Tenn., says that Col. R. B. Vance, of the 39th N. C., is a brother of the Governor of that State, and a rare specimen of a Christian soldier. His example will do a great deal for the cause of true religion in that brigade. At one of their religious meetings, Col. Vance closed the exercises with an earnest and appropriate prayer, and announced to all present that there would be prayer meeting in front of his tent that night immediately after supper.

In Texas and Arkansas brigades, at the same place, there is the same deep interest in religious meetings. Religious newspapers are very eagerly sought for, and are powerful engines for good.

This brother thinks *peace will begin in the army*. If our soldiers become victorious, not only over Yankees, but also over sin and Satan, and their shouts of victory become also shouts of praises to God and the Lamb, who doubts the early and honorable termination of a contest with such a foe as they contend with? How we ought to pray for this!

He also urges the duty *to pray for the chaplains and missionaries to our armies*. If Paul with all his gifts and acquirements, was even solicitous for the prayers of his brethren, surely we have a double reason for asking to be remembered by them.—"Finally, brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified, even as it is with you; and we may be delivered from unreasonable and wicked men; for all men have not faith."

Let us also hope that this gracious work in the army will exert a reflex influence on the churches at home, until the whole country shall be made to feel its influence.

Rev. Wm. S. Lacy has accepted the chaplaincy of the 49th N. C. Reg't., Ransom's Brigade.—*Richmond Presbyterian.*

OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE PEARSON,

In the Supreme Court of N. C., in the Jurisdiction of that Court in cases of Habeas Corpus.

At the beginning of the term, the Judges requested the members of the Bar to investigate the subject and give their opinions and their reasons for them *pro* or *con*, on this question: Has the Court jurisdiction to issue a writ of *Habeas Corpus cum causa*, returnable to the Court, and thereupon to inquire of the lawfulness of any restraint put on the liberty of a citizen. We have been favored with the opinions of Messrs. Moore and Winston in favor of the jurisdiction, and of Mr. Strong against it, and the subject has been fully discussed. After giving it due consideration, we are of opinion that the Court has jurisdiction.

This conclusion is put on two grounds:

1st. The Court has jurisdiction by common law. The laws of our State rest for a foundation upon the common law of England. It is an admitted principle of the common law, that every Court of record of superior jurisdiction has power to issue the writ of *Habeas Corpus cum causa*, which is the great writ of right for the protection of the liberties of the citizen.—This "power is an incident to every Superior Court of Record." 8 Wilson, 172; 5 Bar Abr., title *Habeas Corpus* notes. It arises from the obligations of the King to protect all of his subjects in the enjoyments of their right of personal liberty, and for this purpose to inquire by his Courts into the condition of any of his subjects. As this duty of the King in regard to any of his subjects confers on every Court of Record of superior jurisdiction the power to issue the writ as incident to its existence, it follows that the duty of the State of North Carolina in regard to its citizens must confer a like power on all of its Courts of Record of superior jurisdiction, as incident to their existence; for surely, under our Constitution and Bill of Rights, in which is reiterated the great principle of *Magna Charta*, "every free man restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof and to remove the same if unlawful, and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed."—The personal liberty of our citizens must be equally as well protected and secured as the personal liberty of the subjects of the King of England.

Our Constitution vests the legislative power in a General Assembly; the Executive power in a Governor, and the Supreme Judicial power in a Supreme Court; so that the establishment of a Supreme Court, without any words to that effect, necessarily and as an incident to its existence by force of the Bill of Rights, of the Constitution and the principles of the common law, invests it with power to inquire by means of this great Writ of Right into the lawfulness of any restraint upon the liberty of a free man, and if in establishing a Supreme Court, the Legislature had in express terms denied the Court the power to issue this Writ and prohibited it from so doing, such prohibition would have been void and of no effect.

Our conclusion that the Supreme Court has power to issue the Writ is confirmed by a consideration of the provisions of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, Rev. Code, Chap 55. It is taken from two English Statutes, 31 Charles II and 56, George III. We have seen that all of the Superior Courts of England had power by the common law to issue the Writ, but the *Courts* could only act in *term time*, and a free man might be unlawfully imprisoned in vacation time, so the remedy would be delayed, and to provide the means of speedy inquiry into the cause of imprisonment, it is enacted by 31 Chas. II, that every Judge of all the Courts of superior jurisdiction, on the application of any person imprisoned upon a criminal charge, (unless after conviction,) shall in the vacation time, under a penalty of five hundred pounds grant a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, returnable without delay, and by 56 Geo. III it is enacted that all of the Judges shall, in the vacation time, under a like penalty, in the same manner grant the Writ on the application of any person imprisoned or restrained of his liberty for any cause other than a criminal charge. So in England any person, whether imprisoned on a criminal charge or restrained of his liberty for any other cause, had a right during the sitting of the Courts, by application to any one of the Judges, to have the cause of his being imprisoned or restrained of his liberty inquired into without delay.

Our *Habeas Corpus* Act, as before observed, is taken from these two English Statutes, and not only gives power to, but requires, under a penalty of twenty five hundred dollars, any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts in the *vacation time*, to issue the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* on the application of any person imprisoned on a criminal charge or otherwise restrained of his liberty.

It is manifest that this act pre-supposes that both the Supreme and the Superior Courts had power in term time to issue the Writ, and the intention was to extend the remedy to the vacation. This must be a declaration by the Legislature of the fact that both the Supreme and the Superior Courts had power to issue the Writ, or we must adopt the absurdity, that the Legislature intended to give to a single Judge in vacation a power which the Court did not possess in term time, and we can only account for the fact that while giving this power to the Judges in vacation, the Legislature did not in express words confer a like power on the Courts, upon the ground that it was taken for granted that our Courts, like those in England, already had the power; for under the unrestricted Legislative power of the General Assembly, it not only had the power, but it was its duty by the Constitution and Bill of Rights to confer this power on both the Supreme and Superior Courts, if the Courts did not already possess it.

2d Suppose for the sake of argument it was necessary that the power should be conferred on the Supreme Court by statute, we are of opinion that it is conferred by the Act establishing the Court. Rev. Code, chapter 33, sec 6. It is in these words: "The Courts shall have power to hear and determine all questions of law brought before it by appeal or otherwise from a Superior Court of Law and to hear and determine all cases in equity brought before it by appeal or removal from a Court of Equity, and shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction in repealing letters patent, and shall also have power to issue writs of *Certiorari, scire facias, Habeas Corpus*, Mandamus, and all other writs which may be proper and necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction and agreeable to the principles and usages of law."

There are several kinds of writs of *Habeas Corpus*; inferior ones to enable the Court to exercise its jurisdiction, for instance, *ad testificandum*, to bring a man out of jail to be a witness; and the great Writ of Right, *Habeas Corpus cum causa*, to bring any citizen alleged to be wrongfully imprisoned or restrained of his liberty before the Court, with the cause of his arrest and detention, that the matter may be inquired of and the party set at liberty if imprisoned against law. This proceeding is original and in nowise connected with or dependent on any other matter over which the Court has jurisdiction.

The question is: Does the Act restrict the power of the Court to Writs of the inferior sort, or does it confer power to issue the great Writ of Right?

In support of the first construction, it is urged that the words "*all other writs* which may be proper and necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction" show that the writs before specified were intended to be of the same kind and must have the effect of restraining the power to writs of the inferior sort. Several considerations are urged in reply: In strict grammatical construction, the restrictive words "which may be proper and necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction" refer to the last antecedent "*all other writs*," so as to make the true reading (supplying the elipsis,) "and shall also have power to issue all other writs which may be proper and necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction." This further reply is made: If the intention was merely to give power to issue the inferior writs necessary to the exercise of its jurisdiction, (which power every Court in fact has, by implication,) it was sufficient to say, "and the Court may issue all such writs as may be necessary for the exercise of its jurisdiction." Instead of this simple clause immediately following the grant of original jurisdiction to repeal letters patent, comes this formal announcement: "and shall *also have power* to issue writs of *certiorari, scire facias, Habeas Corpus, Mandamus*." Why this formal announcement of a substantive grant of power? And why are there four writs particularly named, if the object was merely to authorize the Court to issue the inferior sort of Writs?

In questions of this kind, the Court is not confined to the narrow field of the import of words, construction of sentences and rules of grammar, but may draw to its aid considerations of a more comprehensive nature, and if due weight is given to the power of the Legislature—its duty—the object in view and the nature of the subject—the conclusion is irresistible, that it was the intention to give the Court power to issue the great *Writ of Right*.

The power of the Legislature in respect to the jurisdiction it was about to confer on the Supreme Court then to be established, was unlimited—it had the same power to confer original as appellate jurisdiction.

It was the duty of the Legislature under the Bill of Rights and the Constitution to provide in the most ample manner for the protection of the liberty of "all free men." The object in establishing a Supreme Court was to provide the Tribunal best calculated to secure uniformity and correctness of decision in respect to all questions involving 'rights of person' and "rights of things." This it was supposed could be accomplished by a Court composed of three Judges. From the nature of the subject, in actions at law and indictments where the facts must be tried by a jury, it was seen to be impracticable for the Supreme Court to exercise original jurisdiction. Hence it was deemed expedient, that all actions and indictments should originate in the lower Courts, where the facts can be found so as to present to the Supreme Court only questions of law by way of appeal: In suits in equity where, although the facts are sometimes complicated, the mode of trial is by the Court, it was deemed expedient that the proceedings should originate below and then be brought up by appeal or removal after being set for hearing. So in respect to these remedies only appellate jurisdiction is conferred.

There remained a fourth distinct and important subject of jurisdiction, to wit: the writ of *Habeas Corpus cum causa*. From its nature no complicated state of facts can be presented, so that consideration presented no objection to the grant of original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court. While on the other hand, as all of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts had power to issue such writs and decide upon the lawfulness of the imprisonment, in order to prevent conflict of decision and utter confusion and chaos, and to give uniformity and correctness to decisions involving the liberty of the citizen, the necessity of conferring original jurisdiction on the Supreme Court to issue the writ and decide on the right was patent; and, if the Statute in question does not confer the power, no reason can be assigned for the omission: unless it was the opinion of the Legislature that the power would attach to the Court as soon as it was established as an incident of its existence, upon the principles of the Common law and Bill of Rights.

The Legislature had full power. It was its duty—there was a patent necessity—the object in establishing the Supreme Court could not otherwise be fulfilled, and no objection to it could be suggested. It follows that the Court has the power, either on the ground that the Statute confers it, or the omission to do so is a legislative declaration that the Court possesses the power as incident to its existence.

On the able argument with which we have been favored by Mr. Strong, he called attention to the fact that the act of Congress, 1789, establishing the Supreme Court of the United States, used nearly the same language as the act of the Legislature establishing the Supreme Court of this State, and that in the construction of the act of Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States have decided that the Court cannot issue the writ of *Habeas Corpus cum causa* except where the writ is incident to an appellate jurisdiction.

That is true, and it seems to account for the general impression which has prevailed in this State against the power of the Court. The fact that so many applications have been made to the Judges for writs of *Habeas Corpus*, during the last few months, has directed attention to this subject, and a closer and more serious investigation than the subject had before received results in the conclusion that the Court has the power, and that the erroneous impression which has prevailed is to be ascribed to the circumstance that due weight had not been given to the difference between the two Courts in regard to the *sources* from which jurisdiction may be derived. The Supreme Court of the United States can derive no jurisdiction from the principles of the Common law. Its jurisdiction must rest solely on acts of Congress, and the power of Congress to confer jurisdiction rests on the Constitution of the United States. It can have no power except that which is conferred by the Constitution, and by it the power to establish a Supreme Court is restricted to a court of *appellate jurisdiction*, except in cases affecting embassadors, &c. Art 3, sec. 2.

The very reverse of all this is the case in respect to the Supreme Court of the State. It may derive jurisdiction from the principles of the Common law. The power of the Legislature to confer jurisdiction is unlimited, and there is no reason why it should not, if deemed expedient, have established a Supreme Court with full original jurisdiction, or one with jurisdiction partly original and partly appellate.

In the Opinion of Judge Marshall, *ex parte* Bollman, 4 Cranch 93, 2 Curtis 24, a full and critical examination is made of the act of Congress, and he comes to the conclusion, that by its true construction it would confer on the Supreme Court jurisdiction to issue the writ of *Habeas Corpus cum causa*, but for the fact that it was to be construed in reference to the limited power of Congress. Our act, on the contrary, is to be construed in reference to the unlimited power of the Legislature, and in this view the Opinion of Judge Marshall strongly supports the conclusion to which we have arrived.

Mr. Strong also cited the case of Jones ex. McLaurin, 7 Jones 392. That was a *scire facias* against bail, and the Court decide that it has not jurisdiction, because the *scire facias* as there used is in effect an action of debt, in respect to which the Court has only appellate jurisdiction. The question we have before us is plainly distinguishable. The *Habeas Corpus cum causa* is totally distinct in its nature from any action at law, or proceeding in the nature of an action, or suit in equity, or indictment, and is put by us on grounds peculiar to itself.

Our conclusion is, that the Court has power to issue writs of *Habeas Corpus*, returnable to the Court, and thereupon to inquire of and decide upon the lawfulness of any restraint put on the liberty of a citizen. This opinion does not affect the question of the jurisdiction of a State Court where the arrest is justified on the authority, or by color, of an act of the Congress of the Confederate States. That question may be the subject of future consideration.

R. M. PEARSON

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Magrath, in the Confederate Court, South Carolina District, on the application of David T. Hines, alias Dr. D. C. Hamilton, has refused the motion for his discharge, under the writ of habeas corpus. This person, who is well known for his swindling practices, was arrested in April last by order of Gen Adams, commanding the 4th Military District of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and sent to Richmond, whence he was transferred to Charleston, where he was imprisoned by Gen. Ripley, by order of Gen Beauregard. It appears that Hines visited Cairo on the 11th of April, where he procured passes from the Federal Provost Marshal signed by Gen. Hurlburt, granting Hines permission to pass through the Federal lines to Holly Springs to visit relatives and then return.

Judge Magrath refuses to release him on the ground of his original arrest, to wit: that his communicating in any mode or form with the enemy, was a suspicious circumstance that warranted his arrest without reference to his antecedents, and any such intercourse was contrary to the 57th Article of War, cognizable by the civil courts.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE

To all those who wish to pay their Tax immediately in Confederate Money.

BEING requested to pay the State tax into the Treasurer's office on or before the 28th of this month, and not being able to attend at hall of the usual places of tax gatherings in this County, before the 28th, I will attend at CHAFFIN'S HOTEL, in Salem, on Saturday the 11th, and at KERNERSVILLE on Monday the 13th days of this month, for the purpose of giving all those who are convenient and wish to pay their tax an opportunity of doing so.

All Issues of Confederate money will be taken in payment of taxes, and I hope as many as can make it convenient will meet me at those places.

☞ I will attend at the usual places of tax-gathering according to former notice.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

July 6th, 1863.

State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY } In Equity.

John Spurgin, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Spurgin, deceased.
Against Absolom Williams and wife and others. Original Bill filed in said Court for an account and settlement of the Estate of said deceased.

In the above case, the undersigned was, at the last Term of said Court, appointed Commissioner to take the account of said Estate. And it appearing that the following defendants therein reside beyond the limits of this State, viz: Isaiah Spurgin, Absalom Williams and his wife Sarah, Jacob Ferguson and wife Phebe, Romulus Shultz and wife Christina, Joseph R. Spurgin, Jacob Wilborne and wife Phebe Jane, and William J. Spurgin, I hereby notify said non-resident defendants, that I shall, on the 3rd Monday of August next, at my office, in the town of Winston, in the County of Forsyth and State aforesaid, proceed to take said account, when and where they may attend with their evidence.

THOS. J. WILSON, Comm'r.
Winston, N. C., July 6th, 1863. 10-6t

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1863.

Callie Bealo,	Hon. John C. McGee,
Geo. W. Barton,	Wm. Porter,
W. Burns,	W. H. Pace,
Henry M. Clark,	Phebe S. Richards,
Miss Mildred Franklin,	Wm Sanders,
S. J. Harnsberger, 3	Miss E. J. Stuart,
Miss E. J. Hasten,	Sallie Slater,
Jesse Huff,	Wm. Taylor,
Wm. P. Harris,	W. R. Taylor,
Miss Sallie Kerr,	Miss Nancy Vogler,
" F. S. Kerr,	Messrs. Williams & Co.,
Mr. Ellen B. Kennedy,	Thos. Walker,
Miss C. V Little.	Joseph Wyer.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1863.

Executor's Sale.

THE subscriber, Executor of the last Will of Joab Teague, dec'd, will sell at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, on the 4th and 5th days of August next, all the following property, belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,
Wheat, Oats, and Hay;
a Wagon and Carriage;
a lot of Bacon and Lard:
Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture; and other valuable property.

Also the valuable tract of Land on which dec'd resided, containing 153 acres more or less. The land is well improved, with a good Dwelling House and Barn, and all necessary Outhouses, excellent Orchards and Meadows.

The land lies on the waters of Abbott's Creek, adjoining Abel Watkins and others.

Conditions made known on the day of sale.

☞ Notice is also hereby given to all persons having claims against the said deceased, to present them, duly authenticated, for payment within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES TEAGUE, *Executor.*
Forsyth County, July 3, 1863. ts.

DIED:

In this place, on Wednesday last, Mrs. CHRISTENA VOGLER, consort of John Vogler, Esq., in the 71st year of her age.

Pay Your Taxes.

THE citizens of Forsyth County, are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the list of taxable property for the year 1863, and hold it ready for inspection. They are further notified that I will attend at

Sides'	on Thursday 23d July.
Bethania,	on Friday 24th "
Old Town,	on Saturday, 25th "
Pfaffown,	on Monday, 27th "
Blackburn's,	on Tuesday, 28th "
Capt. W. Ebert's,	on Wednesday, 29th "
J. M. Stafford's,	on Thursday, 30th "
H. D Swaim's (Waughtown)	on Friday, 31st "
Chaffin's Hotel, (Salem.)	on Saturday, 1st August
Capt. E. J. Hine's,	on Monday, 3rd "
John Hasten's,	on Tuesday, 4th "
E. Perry's,	on Wednesday, 5th "
Adam's	on Thursday, 6th "
Spencer Waggoner's,	on Friday, 7th "
Nathan Gurley's,	on Saturday, 8th "
Joseph Waggoner's	on Monday, 10th "
Winston,	on Tuesday, 11th "

For the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several Districts in said County, their respective taxes, when and where it is expected that they will be promptly paid, as I am obliged to settle all the taxes on or before the 1st day of October next.

The tax is $2 40 on the poll, and 80 cents on the $100 valuation.

☞ All persons are respectfully requested to inform me of any property that the owners have failed to list that the law requires to be listed.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.
Forsyth County, June 26, 1863. 8-5w

Wanted for the Soldiers.

200,000 POUNDS CHERRIES, (Seeded,) Blackberries, Apples and Peaches, Peeled and Unpeeled.

We again call on the ladies and little girls to dry all the fruit they possibly can for the Army. Do not be afraid of drying too many; the soldiers will be glad to get all you can dry. Surely the Ladies will dry a large quantity, so that their husbands, sons, and friends can have something to eat besides meat and bread.

We also buy BACON.

Bring on everything you can spare; we ought to do all we can.

Liberal prices will be paid.

E. L. HEGE, Commissary Ag't.
Salem, July 3, 1863. 3m-pd.

Notice to Conscripts.

ENROLLING OFFICE,
Sixth Congressional District,
Greensborough, June 12th, 1863.

THE commanding officers of the militia regiments in this district, comprising the counties of Alamance, Guilford, Forsyth, Stokes, Rockingham, Caswell and Person, are hereby requested to proceed at once to re-enroll all white male persons within the limits of their respective regiments, between the ages of 18 and 49 years.

This notice includes all those who have been previously exempted or detailed, or who have been discharged from service, from any cause whatever.

All contractors with the Confederate or State Government, making application for details, must have the certificate of the officer with whom they made the contract upon their application.

The commanding officers of the several regiments will assemble their men at the times and places hereinafter named for examination and enrollment, viz:

Col. Murray, 48th Regt., N. C. M., at Graham, Alamance county, on 25th and 26th June.

Col. Mebane, 57th Regt., N. C. M., at Greensboro, Guilford county, on 29th and 30th June.

Col. Coble, 68th Regt., N. C. M., at Greensboro, Guilford county, on 2d and 3d of July.

Col. Masten, 71st Regt., N. C. M., at Winston, Forsyth county, on 6th and 7th July.

Col. Matthews, 121st Regt., N. C. M., at Winston, Forsyth county, on 9th and 10th July.

Col. Baily, 72d Regt., N. C. M., at Danbury, Stokes county, on 13th and 14th of July.

Col. Irvin, 69th Regt., N. C. M., at Wentworth, Rockingham county, on 16th and 17th of July.

Col. Dillard, 70th Regt., N. C. M. at Wentworth, Rockingham county, on 20th and 21st July.

Col. Pinnix, 37th Regt., N. C. M., at Yanceyville, Caswell county, on 23d and 24th July.

Col. Hunt, 44th Regt., N. C. M., at Roxboro, Person county, on 27th and 28th July.

All Militia Officers will be required to attend and show their commissions to the Enrolling officer.

No conscript will be allowed to volunteer after his enrollment, or put in a substitute except at the camp of instruction. J. H. ANDERSON,
Enrolling Officer, 6th Congressional District,
W. R. CAPEHART,
8-5w. Surgeon C. S. A., Ch. Ex. Bd.

$25 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the morning of the 15th inst., my boy STEPHEN.—He was purchased in Richmond, Va., about four weeks ago, of R. H. Davis, and was raised near Hillsboro', N. C., where he probably will endeavor to make his way.

Stephen is about 18 years of age, of a copper color, rather spare built, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. His upper front teeth are rotten off, which, however, cannot be discerned, without raising his lip, and has some scars on his left leg about the knee and calf, from a burn. No other particular marks recollected. He had on a low-crowned yellow hat and a gray roundabout when he left, and had a broad-cloth suit with him.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to me at Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C., or his confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

A. P. POINDEXTER.
June 19, 1863. 7-4t.pd

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE Confederate States, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution, has made a requisition upon North Carolina for seven thousand men to serve within the limits of the State, for six months from and after the first day of August next; and whereas, it is desirable that, if possible, the troops should be raised by voluntary enlistment, with the right to select their own officers:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, calling on the patriotic citizens of the State to volunteer for State defence, and tender their services in companies, battalions and regiments, on or before the 17th of July.

The control and management of the troops raised under this Proclamation will be retained by the authorities of the State.

Orders for the enrolment of the militia, preparatory to a draft, in case it may be necessary, will be issued by the Adjutant General.

(SEAL) In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Raleigh, this 17th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
June 26-2w.

Executor's Notice.

THE subscriber having at June Term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of V. N. Zevely, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the estate will also please to make payment.

A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.
Salem, June 12, 1863. 4t.

Poetry.

For the Press.

LAMENT OF CARA.

BY J. H. B.

They tell me the summer has come again,
And the roses are all in bloom,
That the birds have returned to their leafy homes
And the wild flowers give their perfume;
That the orchard is green and the oriole
Has returned to the apple tree
Where I used to sit in the sweet May-time
When its blossoms were twined for me.

They tell me the sky is blue without
And the wood is vocal with song,
That the hours are passing merrily,
But to me the days are long;
They twine white roses with girlish glee
In my curls, but they cannot know
That these are the first which I've worn in my hair
Since long long years ago.

They sing sweet music to stir my soul,
But it has no charm for me
More than to summon a ready tear,
But the cause they cannot see;
And they wonder why I sit alone
In silence the livelong day
In the stillness of my twilight room
And am never happy and gay.

Could they go with me through the dim moonlight,
When the stars are weird and pale,
In my nightly walk to a lonely grave
Where the ivy tendrils trail,
Could they see me kneel by that dewy mound—
Could they hear my sorrowful prayer,
They would know that I had loved and lost
And my heart was buried there.

VARIETY.

For the Press.

THE TRUTH IN VULGAR PARLANCE.

The most detestable, contemptible and disgusting thing to all mankind is the tongue of a silly-pated gossiper—the slander-breathing mouth of a jealous fool. Country towns are generally infected with such *things;* without them all would be peace and quiet in the domestic circle.

Friendship has been blighted; bright hopes have faded; and the germinating roots of a tender love have often withered away in the heart, overcome by the foul and poisonous breath emanating from the ever gaping mouths of these *hideous snakes.* What pleasure do they find in *lying* and in *circulating lies?* Let them answer for themselves. The chief object in the life of such a being appears to be the destruction of the happiness of others. Let us "live them down." If you have a friend endeavor to strengthen the ties of affection that bind you together, and turn a deaf ear to the contemptible falsehoods which these low-born creatures bring you under the title of "information for your own good." If you love, *love on and be happy;* and doubt not the veracity of the ardent vows of love and admiration you receive until the object of your affection proves unworthy, *in your own sight,* of the trust and confidence bestowed by you.

Marriage, I have observed, is the only panacea for the mouth of a gossiper—after *that* the fire of jealousy appears to become extinct and their vile tongues become more endurable; and I verily believe that *most of them* would accept 'an offer' from the first outcast of society—had they the chance.

In speaking to fools you must use the language which they best understand, therefore the intelligent community will pardon me for having resorted to these means of exhibiting "the truth in vulgar parlance." I will add the following paragraph for the benefit of those to whom this communication is dedicated:

Fish that swim in filthy streams are never caught, because they are not worth having.

WINTER GREEN.

Minnie was one day talking to her little class in Sunday school about God's great love to man. Wishing to impress it upon their minds, and to know whether they understood her, she asked:

"Now, children, who loves all men?"

The question was hardly asked before a little girl not four years old, answered quickly—

"All women!"

The following notice might have been seen some time ago, stuck up in a corset maker's show window in Glasgow: "All sorts of ladies stays here."

"Will you marry me, miss?" "Sir, you know very well I have often declared that I would never marry." "Oh, yes; if I hadn't known it, I shouldn't have asked you."

An Arkansas traveler says he knew a young fellow down South, who was so fond of a young woman that he rubbed off his nose kissing her shadow on the wall.

Why is a deputy sheriff like the first Roman emperor? Because he's a "seizer."

He who takes an eel by the tail and a woman by the tongue, is sure to come off empty handed.—(ITALIAN PROVERB.)

Hoops are compared to obstinate persons because they stand out about trifles.

Mr. James Gant furnishes us with the following very useful recipe for diarrhœa and flux.

Fill a tea cup one-third full of good apple vinegar, then put in salt until the vinegar refuses to dissolve more, then fill the cup with boiling water—stir well—let it stand till cool dip off the scum, and take a tablespoonful three times a day.

An Important Event to Happen Three Years Hence.—The date of the end of the world is satisfactorily fixed for the year 1866. There is an ancient prediction, repeated by Nostradamus in his "Centuries" which says that when St. George shall crucify the Lord, when St Mark shall raise Him, and St. John shall assist at His ascension, the end of the world shall come. In the year 1866, it will happen that Good Friday shall fall on St. George's day, Easter Sunday on St. Mark's day, and Holy Thursday, or Ascensionday, will also be the Feast of St. John the Baptist.

"William," said a teacher to one of his pupils, "can you tell me why the sun rises in the east?" "Dont know, sir," replied William, "'cept it be that the yeast makes everything rise."

From the New York Word.

THE COMING DRAFT.

There is a very general misapprehension regarding the number of men whose terms of service will expire in our armies by the close of the present year. It is supposed that there are at least 50,000 two years men and 300,000 nine months men, when the fact is the number of two year men all told, will not amount to more than 12,000, of which the great majority are from this state, while there are not over 150,000 nine months men now in the field. It will be remembered that the last call was for 30,000 three years men and an equal number of nine months men; but more wise than the administration, no less than five of our northern provinces bent all their energies to recruiting three years men almost exclusively. Only two nine months regiments were raised in this State, but we had a large excess of three years men over other States. We were nearly 30,000 behind on the full quota, but the longer term for which our citizens were recruited was allowed in the final court. The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa also discountenanced the raising of nine months troops.

It follows, therefore, that our armies will not be so much reduced by the terms of service of the soldiers expiring as is generally supposed. Taking into account the discharged for disability, the deserters, and those killed in battle, we do not believe that our armies in the field will actually lose more than 100,000 effective men by the expiration of the terms of service of soldiers during the present year. True, this is a very large number, but who can doubt but that there will still be left men enough to beat down the rebel armies, if they are only properly handled?

This matter is important in view of the conscription about to be enforced. It is given out that three hundred thousand men will probably be the number called for. Should a new army of that size be raised, it will be more than enough to fill up the gaps in the ranks of our armies in the field, and will, in addition, furnish a reserve large enough for all practical purposes.

In the future army of the United States, allowance must be made for the negro element. It is estimated that there are now about 31,000 colored men in the United States uniform, distributed as follows:

Gen. Thomas, on the Mississippi,	11,000
Gen. Rosencranz,	5,000
Gen. Banks,	4,000
Gen. Hunter,	3,000
Gen. Foster,	3,000
Massachusetts regiments,	2,000
In Missouri and Kansas,	3,000
District of Columbia,	500
Total,	31,500

With the raids going on in the Southern territory it is safe to assume that by October next nearly 100,000 negroes will have been added to the number of our forces in the field. It is not unlikely that to make the draft more palatable, and to help molify the prejudice against negro soldiers, that the number of black troops secured will be deducted from the 300,000 men to be drafted.

From the Savannah News, June 17.

DESTRUCTION OF DARIEN.

Our readers have been informed that the city of Darien, one of the oldest towns in the State, the New Inverness of Oglethorpe's time, has been totally destroyed by Yankee negro forces. A citizen of Darien writing from "Dunwoody's Plantation, near where Darien stood," under date of June 12th, says:

"What has been so long threatened has at length come to pass. Darien is now one plain of ashes and blackened chimneys. The Yankee negro vandals came up yesterday with 3 gunboats and two transports and laid the city in ruins. There are but three small houses left in the place. The Methodist church was set on fire but it did not burn. All the other churches, the market house, court house, jail, and clerk's office, are all gone. The villains broke open all the houses and stores and took what they wanted, and then poured spirits of turpentine over the floors and applied the torch It is a sad sight to see the smoking ruins now. The wretches shot the milch cows and calves down in the streets, took some of them on board their vessels and left the rest lying in the streets, where they still lie.

They carried off every negro that was in the place, except one old African woman, named Nancy, who told them she was from Africa, and that she would not again go on the big water. After destroying the town, on their way to Doboy they burnt Mr. Morris' plantation buildings. For myself I feel this calamity severely. You knew I have lost heavily since the war commenced, but I had still a good home left. This is now also gone. The value in money I would not have thought so much of, as I am getting used to it; but there is something in the word home that puts money out of the question. One of the boats started to come up Cathead creek to this place, but the sneaking rascals changed their minds, and contented themselves with sending us a few compliments in the shape of shells. The town was destroyed by a negro regiment, officered by white men—the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Shaw."

NO MORE SUBSTITUTES.

The Columbus Enquirer's Shelbyville correspondent writing under date of 27 ult., writes:

Yesterday evening at dress parade an order was read from the secretary of War, directing that no more substitutes will be received into the army, only by the consent of the Generals commanding the various departments. I must confess that I never in all my life witnessed such beaming faces when the order was announced. Approbation of the order was general, and I have yet to find the first man in our brigade who disapproves of it.

Those that know nothing of the practical workings of the substitute system, can form conception of the magnitude of the evils resulting to the army by its operations. Thanks to the powers that be, the terrible incubus that has depressed the hearts of our brave soldiers has at length been removed, and the soldier at his country's call, who left his penniless wife and children to the cold charities of the world, or to eke out an existence the best way they could—he who has endured privations, sufferings, hunger, thirst, physical and mental agony, will be rejoiced to know that that which was an odious distinction between classes of the human family has at last been partly removed.

Say this correctly without stopping; "Bandy legg'd Barachio Mustachio Whiskerifustical the bald and brave Bombardino of Bagdad helped Abomilique Blue Beard Bashaw of Babelmandeb to beat down an abominable Bumble Bee at Balsora.

If you laugh too long and too immoderately at a joke, others will laugh at you rather than the joke.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

For the information of those wishing to address persons in the army, and desiring to know the brigades to which the several regiments are attached, we publish the following:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.

Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.

Bates' Brigade—29th.

Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.

Davis' Brigade—55th.

Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.

Hampton's Brigade—9th.

Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.

Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33rd and 37th.

Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.

Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.

Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.

Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.

Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.

Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.

Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.

Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are the infantry regiments: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Shober's, formerly Wharton J. Green's, Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharp shooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alexander McRae's Artillery; Colonel Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas's Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men; Maj. Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned will issue, in a few weeks, at Richmond, Va., a weekly journal, to be called "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH!"

It will be nearly a duplicate in size, form and general features of the world renowned London "Punch," so long an acknowledged power in the British Isles in the reformation of public abuses, and the enlightenment of the public mind, flashing as it did with the genius of Hood, of Jarold, and a host of wits, poets, and philosophic thinkers.

The proprietors of the "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" bring to the difficult task of successfully conducting such a journal the advantage of capital, abundant mental resources, and practical skill. The editor for many years past, has been connected, in a leading editorial capacity, with the largest daily papers of New Orleans and Mobile, while the gentlemen who will have charge of typographical and engraving departments are unsurpassed in that skill necessary for success.

Every number will be illustrated with numerous cuts, appropriate to the times (humorous and serious,) from the hands of one of the best engravers on the continent—an artist whose name is familiar to the reading public of the South.

In fine, the undersigned are determined to make "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" the spiciest most readable, and best illustrated literary journal in America. It shall distance competition.

TERMS.—Subscription for single copies $10 per annum. News dealers supplied at the rate of $15 per hundred copies. Address

OVERALL, CAMPBELL, HUGHES & Co.
Publishers, Richmond, Va.

☞ Office on Main street, between 9th and 10th.

June 29, 1863

The History of N. Carolina

PUBLISHD in 1851 by the undersigned, preface conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the various counties of the State; and any biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field or State.

Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain.

JOHN H. WHEELER.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th 1863.

Editors publishing this for three months, and sending me a copy of the paper containing the same shall receive a copy of the second edition when published, which will be enlarged carefully corrected and embelished with engravings.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1863.

Mrs. Eliza J. Alberty,	Jesse Knouse,
Elder Wm. Burns, 2	Franklin D Meser,
Rev. B. F. Byerly,	Miss Harriet Payne,
Wm. Correll,	W. S. Pettigrew, 2
Miss Martalia A Cox,	John W. Rawley, 3
John Campbel,	Miss Lavenia Rothrock,
J A Coleman,	
Henry Edwards,	Mrs. Rebecca Riggins
Lieut. Fulp,	" Sarah or Charity L. Swam,
Geo. Grubbs,	
Miss Jane Hanes,	Mrs. Malinda Sapp,
Leander Hill,	Wm. R. Taylor,
Mrs. E. Hord,	Miss Amy E. Terry,
Miss Mattie Hardman,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1863.

THOMAS T. BEST, MERCHANT TAILOR

WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston.

Jan. 3, 1863 T. T. B. 36-1y

Common School Committeemen, FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court Clerk's Office on the 20th inst., and made the following appointments of Committeemen for the ensuing year, in the several School Districts. This will be considered a sufficient notice to them. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of six and twenty-one years. They are requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Ransom Phipps, Jas. D. Payne, Wm Clinard.
2. J. S. Harmon, Allen Watson, J. A. Young.
3. Steph. Hester, J. Lowry, Ashley Dwiggins.
4. Sheppard Preston, Joel Fulton, F. J. Fulp.
5. Jacob Crim, Wm. J. Pegram, Smith Linville.
6. Wm. Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, J. Shields.
7. Peter Hasten, J. Hedgecock, J. W. Adkins.
8. Philip Kerner, G. W. Wilson, J. Huff.
9. Sol. Teague, Tho. C. Deen, John R. Jones.
10. J. E. Clayton, Tyre Carter, N. D. Sullivan.
11. Amos Steward, E. J. Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12. A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13. Henry Reed, J. M. Charles, Benj. Snider.
14. J. L. Steward, Wm. M. Lomax, R. Hester.
15. H. D. Swain, Alex. Hall, John J. Nissen.
16. H. Kinnaman, H Albertson, A. Nicholson.
17. J. P. Crews, John Beeson. Joseph M. Crews.
18. W. Marshall, I. W. Morris, S. S. Clemmons.
19. S Waggoner, J E Matthews, T M Marshall.
20. J M Stafford, S H Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21. W W Thornton, H. Crouse, T H Spach.
22. C D Sides, Amos Faw, Dan'l Reich.
23. G W Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
24. Nelson Cook, R J Bell, Wm Barrow.
25. G H Reneger, A Bevel, Peter Fetter.
26. Charles Miller, Robt Walker, J E Ogburn.
27. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
28. J Guthrie, Em'l Perrell, Edward Marshall.
29. Solomon Vogler, John Boyer, John Harper.
30. John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31. Thos Spach, Nath'l Ketner, John Crater.
32. C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
33. Wm Flynt, Sam'l Styres, Wm Shouse.
34. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm. F Clayton.
35. Alex Ridings, Jno. Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
36. Nath'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37. Tho's Shultz, David Shouse, Alex Transou.
38. T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendrix.
39. H G Anderson, John Null, A P Styres.
40. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, W R Griffith.
41. W B Stipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
42. Wm Goslen, H R Lehman, Philip Mock.
43. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Vogler.
44. Wm Spainhour, Israel Sides, B Brinkley.
45. Wash Payne, Nath Scales, Hezekiah Flynn.
46. W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47. James Crim, Dan'l Powers, Geo Miller.
48. T F Keehln, J D Sewers, T F Grist.
49. N F Sullivan, John H Moser, F Morris.
50. W A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
51. John Grubb, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Fogle.
52. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W H Swain.
53. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk,
Ex. Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 23, 1863.

Adjutant & Inspector Gen's Office,
RICHMOND, May 11th, 1863.

General Orders, No 58.

I. The following notice, relative to exchanged prisoners, is published for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE NOTICE No. 5—The following Confederate officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, at any time previous to may 6, 1863.

2. All officers captured at any place, before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.

3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.

4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Gen. S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee, in December last.

5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieut. Col. Stewart, at Van Buren, Arkansas, January 25, 1863; by Col. Dickey, in December 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and by Capt. Cameron, at Corinth, Mississippi, in December, 1862.

6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Mississippi, on the 23d December, 1862, at Desark, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 23d of Feb., 1863.

7. All persons who have been captured on the sea, or the waters leading to the same, or upon the sea coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 10th, 1862.

8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States, or given any bond, or if his release was accompanied with any other condition, he is discharged from the same.

9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any Federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Richmond, May 9, 1863.

II. All persons, whether citizens or soldiers, are expressly prohibited from using, or in any manner interfering with fuel, or wood cut and delivered for the use of railroads or railroad companies. It is of the first importance that this order should be observed, and it will be strictly obeyed and enforced by the army.

By order,
(Signed,) S. COOPER.
Adjutant and Inspector General.

May 29—6t.

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c., &c.
For sale at this Office.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure,

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

Just Received,

OPIUM, MORPHINE, Rhubarb, Camphor, Black Pepper, Black Tea, Soda, Alum, Indigo, Madder, CASTOR OIL, German Bitters, Tooth Brushes, Matches, &c., at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Hotel Closed.

THIS is to give notice to all persons that my house, known as the "EXCHANGE HOTEL," is no longer open for the reception of guests.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, June 24, 1863.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1863.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle.* Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $00. Ten copies for $00. Fifteen copies for $00. Twenty copies for $00

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1863.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks! AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ADVANCED TO $4 00 PER YEAR.

Owing to a further advance in the price of paper and the limit put upon our supply, the Proprietor respectfully announces that from and after the 1st of March, the price of the Field and Fireside will be as follows:

For one year, $4
For six months, 2

No deductions made to clubs, and no subscriptions received for less than six months.

As Southern writers contribute to it

POEM, TALES, NOVELETTES, ORIGINAL LITERATURE,

THE NEW PRIZE STORY BY
Miss S. A. MINER,

of Covington, Ga., commenced February 7.

Among the distinguished pens which grace the Fireside, are

Hon. WM. GILMORE SIMMS, of S. C., Judge MEEK, of Alabama, &c.

Address
JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor.
Augusta, Ga.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil,

Large Rope, Curry Combs,
Drugs and Medicines,
Dyestuffs, &c., &c.

may be had at HEGE'S.

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 44-4w-pd

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, March 27, 1863.

Census of North Carolina.

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	[illegible]	421	3445	11853
Alexander	[illegible]	19	611	6022
Anson	[illegible]	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,337	27	266	3590
Ashe	7,423	143	391	7956
Beaufort	8,179	729	6878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6 . 33	435	6327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,403	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	162	1969	8186
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	8,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,565	504	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10,108	109	2131	12 48
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1283	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	478	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,236	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,130	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	9,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5.488		313	5801
Henderson	8 981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5529
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5 693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10.617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11 318	522	5108	16049
Pasquotank	4.473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,267	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5 311	345	5453	11069
Robeson	8.584	1460	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3920	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3 596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4.771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 914	280	3196	9730
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8 299	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters, ... 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight;

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 00 cents. Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly ½ cents per quarter, or ½ cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "officialbusiness."

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 15
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 7
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	208 to 89
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 17
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1863. 52-3m-pd